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ful native chiefs and they protected and aided him as best they could. His description of the country, its people, and their life, customs, and superstitions have considerable geographical interest.

Arnot died in 1914. He was one of the few pioneer travelers in Africa who made long journeys depending entirely upon the country itself to supply him with food. A brief account of his earlier work and books was printed in the *Bulletin* (1914, p. 775).

W. G. BURROUGHS.

**Adventures in Africa under the British, Belgian and Portuguese Flags.** By J. B. Thornhill. ix and 330 pp. Map, diagrams, index.

E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1915. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

Mr. Thornhill tells of his pioneer life in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo which occupies a part of the Congo-Zambezi watershed; and of his own work and the work of others in opening up the mineral deposits and developing the transportation facilities there. He says that bicycles have played an important part in Central Africa where, in a large part of Northern Rhodesia and the southern Congo area, no domestic animal can live because of the tsetse fly. Sleeping sickness is described in detail. Several varieties of the tsetse fly carry this disease, but they are found only on forest-clad shores of the large waterways and not over 200 yards from them. They are not found in high country or far south. Along the Congo-Zambezi watershed there is no danger of sleeping sickness nor is there danger in the copper belt of Katanga, but the districts from which must be drawn much of the labor supply for the copper mines are not safe and the routes from those districts are infected.

The question of the native hut tax and the labor tax is discussed. The hut tax which prevails in British territory is the better method, all things considered. In Portuguese territory the free laborer has been corrupted by Portuguese liquor dealers and this condition of the free laborer is the "only justification for employing slaves," in that region. The author objects strongly to the system of indentured labor carried on by the cacao-planters on the islands of St. Thomas and Principe, for these indentured laborers are in reality slaves for life. On the mainland conditions are even worse than on the islands. A large colored map of the Upper Luapula in Katanga is given.

W. G. BURROUGHS.

**Beiträge und Ergänzungen zur Landeskunde des deutschen Namalandes.** Von P. Range. 120 pp. Maps, ills. *Abhandl. Hamburg. Kolonialinst.*, Vol. 30, (Reihe C, Vol. 3.) L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg, 1914. 11½ x 8.

Dr. Range's purpose, a purpose characteristic of most of the work produced by the Colonial Institute of Hamburg, has been to furnish, in the most concise terms, a practical handbook for the guidance of all who may be concerned with Namaland as administrators and as settlers. The geographical record is drawn with close reference to the natural sculpturing of the surface as produced by underlying geological conditions. Upon this is laid such analytical statement of the climatic conditions as must prove of the utmost value in the economic exploitation of the soil. The same linking of geographical factors is continued through successive chapters setting forth the floral and faunal character of the country and the difference between district and district. Dr. Range avoids the problems which beset the investigator of racial affinities in South Africa. His end is attained by a concise disquisition upon the economic value of the various tribes of Namaland and particularly upon their availability as a source of agricultural and other labor. The work is excellent in form and highly comprehensive in treatment and is sure to take first rank in the geographical literature of South Africa.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

**The Settler and South Africa.** By William MacDonald. 159 pp. Ills. Union Castle Line, London (Amer. Agent, Sanderson and Son, New York), 1914. 6d. 7½ x 5½.

A booklet issued by the Union Castle Line of South African steamships,

in the interest of the business of transporting settlers to South Africa. The gentleman who compiles the pamphlet knows his South Africa thoroughly, and strives to create no illusions for the prospective settler, but puts before him plainly and clearly the actual conditions of settlement in South Africa, calculates for him the pounds, shillings, and pence of the proposition, and makes real just what he has to expect, if he leaves the homeland and becomes a South African settler.

## ASIA

**A Handbook for Travellers in India, Burma and Ceylon.** 9th edit. clxvii and 664 pp. Maps, index. John Murray, London, 1913. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 20s. 7 x 5.

The ninth edition of this guide-book is a remarkably complete, sympathetic and up-to-date key to most that is of interest in that fascinating oriental empire. Nineteen pages are given to "general hints," 19 to the voyage from England to India, 113 to information about the religion, history, architecture, art, government, commerce, etc., of India, 556 to routes and places in India, 41 to Burma, 34 to Ceylon, and 22 to advertisements. The last allotment seems out of place in an already bulky guide-book.

The book is written especially for the British traveler. The style is so vivid and appreciative in description that only the scheduled tourist can resist many of the suggested tours. Friendly access to government officials and others has enabled the editor to make his traveling directions so explicit that difficulties are largely forestalled. Only rarely are there exceptions, such as directing that the Godavari Gorge "should certainly be seen." The reviewer was able to reach this gorge recently only by special government coöperation. The tourist would find it practically impossible to see it.

It seems inconsistent to expect the traveler to interpret the excellent geological, isothermal, and rainfall maps, and yet not credit him with the need of good topographical maps. Only a few of the 79 maps show relief and these but poorly. It seems absurd to omit relief in maps of such rugged regions as Darjeeling, Simla, and Sikkim. It is also confusing to have the map oriented by an inconspicuous arrow rather than follow the rule of having north toward the top of the page.

This work is so advanced that it prompts one to suggest another step forward. No country has so many varieties of people as India that respond so interestingly to their environment. Surely the traveler would find the interpretation of the character of these people fully as appealing as their architecture, religion, or history. Material, too, is available for this treatment, such as Lawrence's interpretation of the Kashmiris; O'Malley's, of the Oriyas; and Scott's, of the Burmese.

SUMNER W. CUSHING.

**In the Lands of the Sun.** Notes and Memories of a Tour in the East.

By H. R. H. Prince William of Sweden. xii and 344 pp. Ills., index. E. Nash, London, 1915. 16s. 9 x 6.

Prince William journeyed to Siam in 1912 as the representative of Sweden at the coronation of the King. He extended his trip to include a visit to Cambodia, Burma, India and Ceylon, and this book contains his observations of customs and conditions in these lands. Apart from the writer's viewpoint there is little that is new in the book. The Prince has, however, an interesting style, and seeing Siam and India through his eyes is far from being an arduous task.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

**The Japanese Empire and Its Economic Conditions.** By Joseph d'Autremet. Translated from the French. 319 pp. Map, ills., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1914(?). \$1.50. 8 x 5½.

Two excellent books on Japan have been recently noticed in these pages, one by a native Japanese, the other by one of our distinguished publicists. The present work, an English translation from the French of the Professor of Oriental Languages at Paris, measures well up to the books just men-